

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE  
AND  
CONSUMER SERVICES



43<sup>RD</sup> ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1972 -  
June 30, 1973

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## INTRODUCTION

The 1972-73 fiscal year has been a busy and important one for the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Not only has Florida agriculture continued to grow, but the public has become increasingly aware of activities in the area of consumer services.

There have been significant advances in every division within our department. But to conserve paper and other costs, this report will highlight only a few of the major priorities during the year.

The achievements of the department during the fiscal year are a source of pride for all of the department's employees, and I wish to express my appreciation for their dedication and spirit. By like token we are grateful for the assistance and cooperation which we received from every segment of related industries and from all levels of state government.

It is this department's hope that its activity can gear itself to meet the changing needs of this growing state and constantly strive to do the kind of job needed in all areas of responsibility.

—DC

## Letter To The Governor


The Honorable Reubin Askew  
Governor of Florida  
Tallahassee.

Dear Governor:

It is my pleasure to submit to you and to the people of Florida the annual report for the fiscal year 1972-73 for the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

This report cites the major services and programs provided by the department during the year which ended June 30, 1973.

Cordially yours,

  
Doyle Conner  
Commissioner



# Administration



Harold H. Hoffman became assistant commissioner of agriculture and director of the Division of Administration in April, 1965. He joined the department in 1940 as a chemist in the Division of Chemistry feed laboratory, was named laboratory chief in 1948 and associate state chemist in 1959.

Born March 29, 1914, in Jefferson County, Nebraska, Mr. Hoffman attended elementary and secondary schools in Winter Haven, Florida. He was graduated from the University of Florida in 1938 with a Bachelor's degree in chemistry.

The assistant commissioner, Harold Hoffman, also serves as director of the division of administration.

This division is responsible for providing staff, administrative and logistical support to all headquarters and regional programs and offices. These services are administered through four bureaus: finance and accounting, general services, information research service and personnel.

## Finance and Accounting

This annual year saw the continuation of the implementation of the fully automated prototype accrual accounting system. Tremendous strides have been made and the section is working toward its full use.

Annual planning and budgeting has brought about an extremely heavy work load for this section, but it continues to function with efficiency and dispatch.

## General Services

This section is responsible for departmental purchasing, maintenance, duplicating, mail distribution, supplies, communication and coordinating all records management with board of archives and records management. Work involves the development of procedures necessary to carry out these responsibilities.

Purchasing is responsible for writing, checking or revising specifications, preparing and mailing bid invitations to prospective vendors, checking requisitions prepared by other divisions and issuing purchase orders.

Custodial maintenance, grounds care and security come under the maintenance section. The duplicating section is charged with the responsibility of volume production of a wide variety of departmental forms, informational material, reports and similar material.

Mail distribution sorts all incoming mail, checks for revenue and makes certain each division's mail is delivered on schedule. Supplies section supervises the entire storeroom operation for the department.

The communications section includes the switchboard operators.

## Information Research Service

This office is responsible for information services both internally and externally. It provides support services to the programs divisions through constant contact and other organized assistance.

Communications today are vital to any organization, public or private. Therefore, it is imperative for the bureau to disseminate information accurately and with dispatch. The public must be kept informed of the latest developments for the department to serve the people of Florida.

Agriculture and the consumer are the prime responsibilities of the multi-faceted department. To reach them, virtually every available medium is utilized.

This was accomplished through over 200 news releases and feature articles, more than 100 columns on farming and consumer protection, dozens of hard news audio and video actualities and over 500 separate news feeds to Florida radio stations. Bureau staff members also arranged and provided department personnel for over 70 regularly scheduled programs on various television stations.

Along with the service to the public media, information specialists prepared, maintained and distributed various publications such as Agricultural Groups Directories—revised quarterly—the biennial report, current statistics on Florida Agriculture, and Vegetable Gardening information and the department's news letter.

Staff members on an organized basis maintained liaison with the 11 divisions, participated in advisory council meetings, the annual conference and other organizations in which the Commissioner has an

interest. Bureau personnel also kept in constant communication with key personnel on national, state and local levels on current agricultural developments.

Information Services monitors seven metropolitan daily newspapers every day, including weekends, and provide news briefings to 50 key individuals, including staff personnel on agricultural committees for both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The bureau researched and developed information for about 80 major speeches a year on agriculture. It also developed information and answered some 17,000 to 20,000 letters requesting information on agriculture and department activities.

Personnel prepared tapes for fairs and exhibits, slide presentations and movies. They also provided public service announcements to radio and television stations throughout the state on consumer protection.

Bureau members took and used some 12,000 photographs for features and other uses. In addition, they served approximately 1,000 citizens who come into the office in search of information.

## Personnel

The personnel section is responsible for maintaining the official records of this agency's employees and for the administration and interpretation of the personnel rules and regulations of the career service system.

During the year the department developed and implemented on a pilot basis a revised employee performance evaluation and development system. The divisions of forestry, marketing and administration participated in working trials of the revised system. Results to date indicate the revised evaluation procedure to be an effective tool for objectively measuring the performance of employees in all job classifications within the career service.

Full agency wide implementation of this revised performance evaluation procedure is anticipated by July 1974.

Training sessions will be scheduled to insure that all current employees and their supervisors are totally familiar with this revised system prior to full implementation. Results and benefits expected are summarized below.

A. All department employees will learn and understand their jobs better, especially the expectations of their immediate supervisor as this system provides that written job descriptions must be furnished to each employee. This will also serve as an excellent tool for more meaningful discussions between the supervisor and his subordinates.

B. The revised performance rating system is based entirely on objective standards, thereby providing supervisors with an aid in working towards consistency, fairness, and measured to a standard.

C. The system also provides the supervisor with an additional vehicle to assist in the development and motivation of his employees. To date, in excess of 70 inquiries from other states and private business have been received concerning this agency's new evaluation system. Fifteen of the inquiring groups have reported implementing this new system.

Continued effort is being expended in the refinement of current personnel computer programs and in the development of new programs. The personnel section is continually called upon to complete a growing number of both state and federal government reports and information projects. Through proper management and utilization of this data system the personnel section has been able to maintain the same level of personal service to the individual employee as in the past.



Edwin Connell (right) of the Division of Dairy Industry, receives a \$2,600 bonus check from Commissioner Conner for a suggestion he made to the state awards committee. Department employees are encouraged to submit ideas which might increase efficiency, safety, service or savings. In the five-year existence of the program, the state committee has acted on 819 suggestions and paid \$100,000 to employees. And savings for the first years of operation alone have totaled over \$1 million, representing a return of 10 to 1 for the state.



# Animal Industry

Dr. Clarence L. Campbell received his veterinary medicine degree from Ohio State University in 1945. Later that year he joined the Florida Livestock Sanitary Board as a field veterinarian. He became assistant state veterinarian in 1948, acting state veterinarian in 1952 and state veterinarian in 1953. Dr. Campbell was born September 24, 1921 in Indianapolis, Indiana, attended Sebring, Florida, public schools and Florida Southern College.



The Division of Animal Industry is responsible for the prevention, control, and eradication of diseases of livestock and poultry, the inspection of meat and poultry products for human consumption, and protection of the livestock industry from acts of theft and other vandalism.

## Advisory Council

A 10-member Animal Industry Technical Council composed of representatives of all facets of the livestock industry advises the Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Director of Animal Industry in connection with the promulgation and enforcement of all laws, rules and regulations affecting the industry. The council held four meetings during the period of this report, at which industry representatives and other interested persons appeared to present their views on the programs conducted by the Division.

## Administration

General direction, supervision and coordination of all program activities is furnished by the office of the Director of Animal Industry. Major disease eradication programs are conducted jointly with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture under guidelines established by the U.S. Animal Health Association.

## Brucellosis

The first brucellosis free counties were established in Florida in August, 1972. Sixteen counties—Bay, Brevard, Dade, Escambia, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Leon, Liberty, Monroe, Okaloosa, Pasco, Santa Rosa, Sumter, Walton, and Washington—were certified by USDA as brucellosis free when the disease incidence in these counties has been reduced to less than 0.2 percent of the cattle population, and all known infected herds had been tested clean. Seven additional counties—Baker, Calhoun,

Franklin, Gadsden, Hamilton, Taylor, and Wakulla—had qualified as brucellosis free by the end of the period.

Over all, the incidence of brucellosis infection in the state has increased. This is particularly evident in dairy herds and in large beef herds which initially qualified as modified certified on a graph test.

Changes in regulations to require testing of infected herds at 30-day intervals until they have passed two negative tests 90 days apart has also contributed to the increase in the number of infected animals found. A federal grant was obtained for the employment of 12 lay personnel to test in infected herds in an effort to keep current with retesting of herds at 30-day intervals and to maintain the modified certified status of counties with high infection rates. At the end of the reporting period there were 269 infected beef herds and 87 infected dairy herds in the State.

With the implementation of new regulations requiring the testing of all animals moving for breeding purposes, a number of quarantined feed lots have been established. Cattle may move without test into quarantined feed lots where identity of each animal to herd of origin is maintained. Movements from such feed lots are permitted only to recognized slaughtering establishments where blood samples are collected for brucellosis test at time of slaughter.

Seventeen feed lot operations were approved by the Department during the year.

## Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis was cultured in three dairy herds and one beef herd during the year. One infected dairy herd has been retested and found to be clean, and the other two dairy herds are still under test.

The beef herd was found to be extensively infected and did not respond to the usual TB eradication methods. Plans are in process for the complete depopulation of this herd early in 1973-74.

## Contagious and Infectious Diseases

One case of hog cholera was discovered in Duval County in July, 1972. This herd was immediately depopulated and no additional infection has been found in the State. Nationally, the hog cholera picture has improved following extensive outbreaks in Indiana, Kentucky, New Jersey, North Carolina and Ohio during the year. Only two cases of hog cholera have been reported in the last five months of the reporting year.

Screwworms were found in one cow on a Highlands County ranch on Sept. 29, 1972, the first case in Florida in over 11 years. Sterile screwworm flies were immediately dispatched from the Mission, Texas, fly factory and released in a 400 square mile area surrounding the infestation.

An intensive program of inspection and treatment of animals in the area was commenced, utilizing available personnel from all units and bureaus of the Division as well as USDA personnel assigned on an emergency basis. A second case of screwworms was found on an animal in Sumter County one month after the initial discovery, and the same control measures were instituted in that area. During the emergency screwworm eradication program, 212,464 animals were inspected, 54,963 animals were sprayed, and over 23 million sterile flies were released.

## Poultry Diseases

The emergency exotic Newcastle disease program in Dade and Broward counties was still in operation at the beginning of the year. All back yard poultry flocks and commercial flocks were under continuous inspection.

One Muscovy duck was found to be infected in July and no additional cases have been found since that date. The state and federal quarantines were lifted Oct. 24, 1972, and the free movement of poultry and poultry products from the area were resumed. Surveillance inspections of pet birds, poultry, and fighting cocks is continuing in an effort to locate any remaining foci of infection.

Regulations implementing the dead bird disposal law were put into force during the year and to the extent of personnel available poultry hatcheries, breeding flocks and egg production farms were inspected to determine if dead bird disposal equipment and procedures meet the requirements of the law. Seven hundred certificates of compliance had been issued by the close of the year.

At animal diagnostic laboratories operated by the department, dissections are routinely performed to identify animal and poultry disease, or cause of mortality. Here Dr. James O. McKee is assisted by secretary Mrs. R. N. Baxley in autopsy of commercial laying birds at Cottondale. Prompt diagnosis is useful in instituting proper control measures which could save loss of an entire flock, or stave off a possible epidemic.





All Florida hatcheries and breeding flocks under the National Poultry Improvement Plan qualified as Pullorum Disease-Fowl Typhoid Clean.

## Equine Disease Control

The major effort of this unit was directed toward the control of equine piroplasmiasis (tick fever) and the tropical horse tick which is known to transmit this disease. 116 cases of tick fever were found during the year, most of which were in horses located in Dade, Broward and Palm Beach counties where the greatest activity in this program has been centered. However, the disease and the tick vector have been found in 10 additional counties and as far north as Pasco County.

A great deal of interest has developed in the problem of equine infectious anemia (swamp fever) following approval of the agar gel immuno-diffusion test by USDA as an official test for this disease. This test, developed at Cornell University, is a quick, accurate and relatively inexpensive method of diagnosing the disease in either the active or carrier stages.

Meetings of horse industry representatives have been held to consider promulgation of regulations to control the spread of swamp fever. AGID tests conducted in the large animal diagnostic laboratory have revealed an infection rate of almost 10 percent of the horses tested.

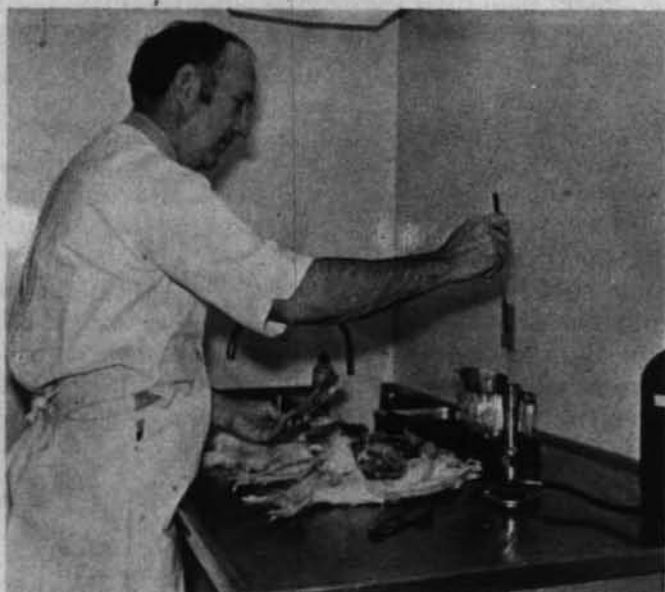
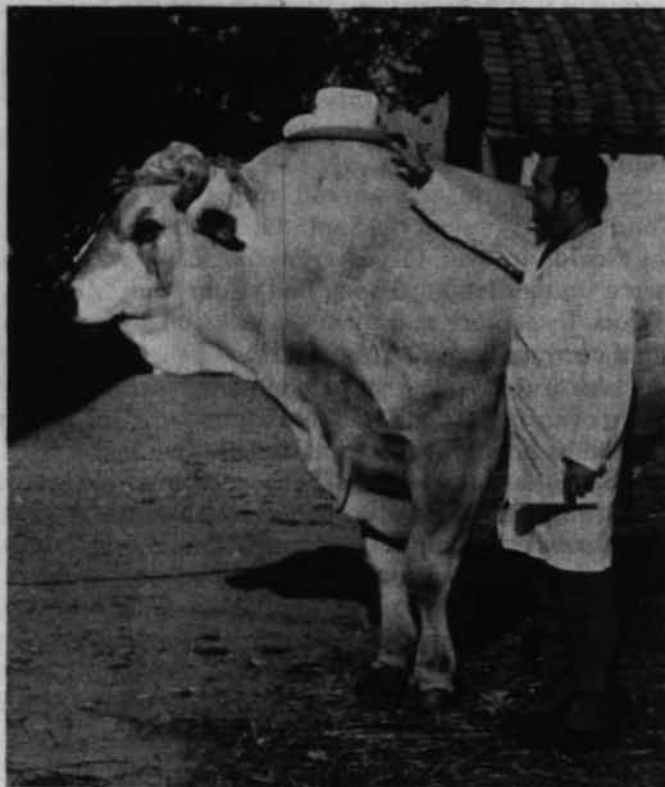
## Diagnostic Laboratories

There was a marked increase in activity at all diagnostic laboratories in both cases submitted and tests conducted. This is attributed primarily to the emergency exotic Newcastle disease program and the renewed interest in equine infectious anemia generated by the recognition of the AGID test by USDA. Personnel at the large animal laboratory in Kissimmee were trained in the techniques of this test at the National Animal Disease Laboratory, and this is the only diagnostic laboratory in Florida authorized to conduct the AGID test.

The diagnostic laboratory system comprises a full service large animal laboratory at Kissimmee, with four branch laboratories located at Cottondale, Live Oak, Dade City and Miami. Branch laboratories provide routine diagnostic service on all species of animals with greater diagnostic capability to the species prevalent in the area of location.

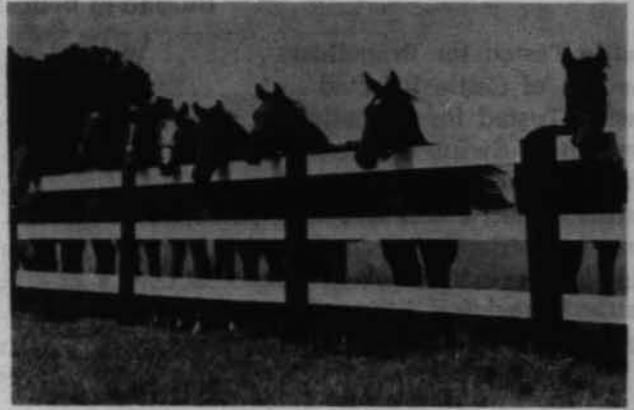
During the year the main laboratory and all branches were awarded full accreditation by the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians. The Florida system is the first multi-laboratory system given accreditation and the ninth laboratory accreditation awarded in the United States.

Commissioner Conner demonstrates how large the Chianina cattle of Italy are as he places his hat on this bull during an Agricultural Trade Mission tour. These cattle have been known to weigh as much as 4,000 pounds and could help prevent any meat shortage in the nation.



Dr. Jack E. Hanley of the Pasco County laboratory in Dade City is taking a swab sample of poultry internal organs for cultural work. Though a large proportion of the broilers consumed in Florida originate outside the state, recent increases in local production are consistently reducing the volume shipped in.

Three fast developing breeds in the state are Thoroughbreds, American Quarter Horses, and Standardbreds. The Thoroughbred industry is now third in the nation in foals per year. Other popular breeds include Appaloosas, Arabians and Palominos.



Approved methods of disposal include farm incinerators, disposal pits and sanitary land fills. Other methods may be approved when they are conducted in such a manner as to prevent the spread of disease and do not contribute to air or water pollution.

New incinerators were provided at the Miami and Dade City laboratories during the year and all laboratory facilities are now in compliance with Pollution Control Board standards. Work was started on an addition to the Kissimmee laboratory which will ease overcrowded conditions there.

### Marks and Brands

As of June 30, 1973, 11,191 livestock brands were recorded in this unit. Of those recorded, 8,755 were considered active, and 2,376 listed as inactive. A total of 693 original brands were registered during the year, and 1,012 livestock hauler's permits were issued.

Since September, 1972, approximately 24,800 trip tickets have been processed by this unit. Trip tickets or other proof of ownership or authority of possession are required to accompany all movements of livestock within the state.

During the year, 124 complaints involving theft of \$117,180 worth of livestock, related equipment (horse trailers, saddles, and tack), and processed meats were investigated. As a result of these investigations, 24 suspects were arrested and \$19,710 worth of livestock and related equipment were recovered.

Convictions in these cases resulted in sentences of 15 years probation, \$13,000 restitution, and \$4,000 court costs. During the course of these investigations, 93 livestock haulers were checked resulting in 11 violations of the livestock hauler's permit statute. 246 checks were conducted at ranches, dairies, and livestock markets.

In addition to the above investigations, members of this section participated in the investigation of "bait and switch" freezer beef operations and alleged sales of uninspected meat.

### Meat Inspection

The past year has been somewhat unusual as compared with previous years, particularly due to scarcities in some areas of the meat supply. The inspection force has had problems at times in attempting to see that the formulation of meat products met the standards as stated on the label of the product. The former steady supply of raw materials disappeared and there were times that packers had problems of getting meat for the particular products they were producing.

During the year, it was determined by the legal staff that the surveillance of the custom or exempt houses should be under the bureau of meat inspection rather than the Division of Inspection. In February, the bureau proceeded to take over the surveillance of these establishments and proposed an amendment to Chapter 585, Florida Statutes, which would specifically place such meat operations under this jurisdiction.

This was done to close any loopholes and bring the meat inspection program into conformity with the requirements of the Wholesome Meat Act. This is totally a different type of inspection since we do not inspect the carcass at all or the meat of the owner, but only the facilities and the procedures of the custom meat operator.

It was necessary to train inspectional personnel for this type of surveillance. As the year ended, progress was being made to fully institute this new program.

New courses were established at the training center in Miami to give advanced training in the technical procedures of meat manufacturing. Also, courses were established in specialized areas of meat inspection that would fit the different types of activities in which our inspectors are involved. By the end of the year, these had not been completely established except for the refresher course for advanced training, and two classes were held in the advanced training course before the end of the year.



### Bureau of Brucellosis and Tuberculosis

Cattle Tested for Brucellosis .....	813,157
Percent of Cattle Infected .....	1.36
Swine Tested for Brucellosis .....	716
Percent of Swine Infected .....	.98
Cattle Backtagged at Markets .....	123,532
Cattle Tested at Slaughtering Establishments .....	145,764
Percent of Cattle Infected .....	1.13
Calves Vaccinated .....	64,752
Cattle Tested for Tuberculosis .....	211,750
Percent of Cattle Infected .....	.01

### Bureau of Contagious and Infectious Diseases

Cattle Inspected at Livestock Markets .....	766,006
Swine Inspected at Livestock Markets .....	346,778
Livestock Inspected on Farms .....	2,183,143
Garbage Feeders .....	511
Swine Fed Garbage .....	444,817

### Bureau of Poultry Services

Hatchery Inspections .....	159
Birds Tested for Pullorum Disease .....	931,641
Birds Tested for M. Gallisepticum .....	757,602
Foreign Exports, Baby Chicks .....	12,076,049
Foreign Exports, Hatching Eggs, doz. ....	5,850,788

### Bureau of Meat Inspection

Animals Slaughtered .....	499,814
Poultry Slaughtered .....	6,711,655
Red Meat Products Produced Under Inspection, lbs. ....	705,926,514
Red Meat Products Condemed, lbs. ....	5,480,595
Poultry Products Produced Under Inspection, lbs. ....	164,303,892
Poultry Products Condemed on Ante-mortem, lbs. ....	126,096
Poultry Products Condemed on Post-mortem, lbs. ....	1,437,061
Products Certified, lbs. ....	8,220,654
Products Rejected for Certification, lbs. ....	102,705

### Bureau of Diagnostic Laboratories

Cases Submitted .....	25,983
Tests Performed .....	144,768

### Equine Disease Control Program

Animals Sprayed and Inspected .....	36,648
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### Marks and Brands Unit

Theft Complaints Investigated .....	124
Theft Warrants Secured .....	24
Brand Certificates Issued .....	693
Livestock Hauler's Permits Issued .....	1,012



# Chemistry



Dr. Vincent E. Stewart has been director of the Division of Chemistry since January, 1959. Born February 11, 1913 in New York City, he received a Bachelor's degree in 1934 and a PhD in chemistry in 1937 from the University of Florida. He joined the Department in 1938 after serving as research chemist for Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute for one year. Dr. Stewart also taught chemistry at Florida State University in 1947-48.

The Division of Chemistry was relocated from the Mayo Building to the Laboratory and Testing Complex during fiscal year 1972-1973. The laboratories are now operating in up-to-date facilities with new equipment and additional working space.

Approximately 73,000 square feet of floor space is being utilized for offices and laboratories. Including halls, storage space and offices, this is an increase of some 50,000 square feet over the space occupied in the Mayo Building. The laboratory buildings were designed to allow for several years expansion and it would seem that the goal has been met.

The move was made with as little interruption of the work as possible. The entire staff helped with the move. Most all of the move was made in rental trucks and other department-trucks.

Work tables, hoods, sinks, and benches that were usable in the old laboratories were dismantled, moved, refinished and reassembled by the staff thus saving many dollars and adding additional work space in the individual laboratories, as the funds allocated for casework were not adequate to furnish all new fixtures.

Dedication of the new facility was conducted in April, 1973; the last laboratory became operational at the complex in the same month.

The programs now being conducted within the Division of Chemistry's area of responsibility are timely and definitely tied into critical areas of concern as expressed by the general public. These areas include pollution, foods, pesticides, correct labeling and content of fertilizers, seeds and feeds. During the fiscal year, the above areas of concern were expanded within the capabilities of the various laboratories in the division.

The pesticide residue section moved into a permanent laboratory in Belle Glade and, in so doing, have expanded the work in this area.

Final plans were completed for a new facility at Port Everglades. Construction has started and should be completed during 1973-74. This building will house laboratories and testing facilities for the Division of Chemistry, Division of Standards and Dairy Division. When this building is completed, the pesticide residue laboratory in Miami will be phased out.

During the fiscal year, the number of samples analyzed by the laboratories in the Division of Chemistry was approximately 52,000 and the number of tests made approached 275,000. As the laboratories were in operation, on an average, only 11 months of the year due to moving, the total work load was less than anticipated. Had a full year's operation been experienced, the output of the laboratories would have reached approximately 57,000 samples and over 300,000 determinations and tests.

During 1972-73, the Division of Chemistry entered into a contract with Federal Food and Drug to inspect 700 samples of canned shrimp. Of the 700 samples, 100 were checked for mesophile incubation, container integrity, and fair packaging and labeling.

A second group of 200 samples were checked for standards of identity, pesticide residues and PCB's. The third group of 400 samples were analyzed for mercury, lead, cadmium, arsenic and selenium, known as heavy metals.

Now that all laboratories are fully operational, with expanded working facilities and additional equipment, the capability of the Division of Chemistry will be greatly increased.

# Consumer Services

Robert J. Bishop joined the Department in 1967 to head a newly created Office of Consumer Services. Governmental reorganization elevated the office to Division status July 1, 1969. Mr. Bishop was born March 25, 1913 in Bishopville, Florida. He received a Bachelor's degree in 1935 and a law degree in 1943 from the University of Florida. From 1943-48 he served as public relations counsel to the chain-store industry, was executive secretary of Lawyers Title Guaranty Fund in 1948-49, and executive director of Atlantic Union Committee, Inc. in 1949-50. He was a practicing attorney in Orlando from 1950 until he joined the Department.



In 1969 when Florida's state government was reorganized, the Office of Consumer Services became the Division of Consumer Services. The name of the department was changed at the same time, but this did not mean that the department was doing something new; it was simply a full acknowledgement of the role the Department of Agriculture has played in protecting consumers since the department's inception in 1889.

The division's goal is to foster fair dealing and honesty in the marketplace and to instill in consumers a justifiable confidence that they will get fair treatment in dealing with business. By pursuing the following avenues of service during the last biennium we are confident that we have moved closer to the achievement of that goal.

## Consumer Education

The Division of Consumer Services is committed to the philosophy that an informed consumer is the best protection against fraud. The consumer education function of this division has been accomplished through news releases to the various communications media, monthly newsletters, speeches, seminars, and other personal contacts, the distribution of printed literature, and through telephone calls. For example:

1. A monthly newsletter, "What's Cooking of Consumer Interest," is mailed to 4,600 households.
2. Approximately 6,000 households are reached through numerous speeches, educational seminars, and other types of public meetings conducted by personnel of this Division each month.
3. Each month the Division mails out an average of 7,500 pieces of educational literature on how to buy, use, and take care of consumer products.
4. Approximately 75,000 households in Florida are reached each month with our consumer alert news releases to radio, television, and newspapers.

## Consumer Protection

This division is involved in the receiving, classifying, and investigating complaints, and taking corrective action whenever possible. For special assignments in specific cases, personnel from other divisions of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services are called upon for needed supplementary service. The divisions of Chemistry, Inspection, and Standards work closely with the Division of Consumer Services in the analysis of questionable products and the enforcement of state law where products are found to be substandard. Enforcement is usually administered in the form of injunction after appropriate hearings.

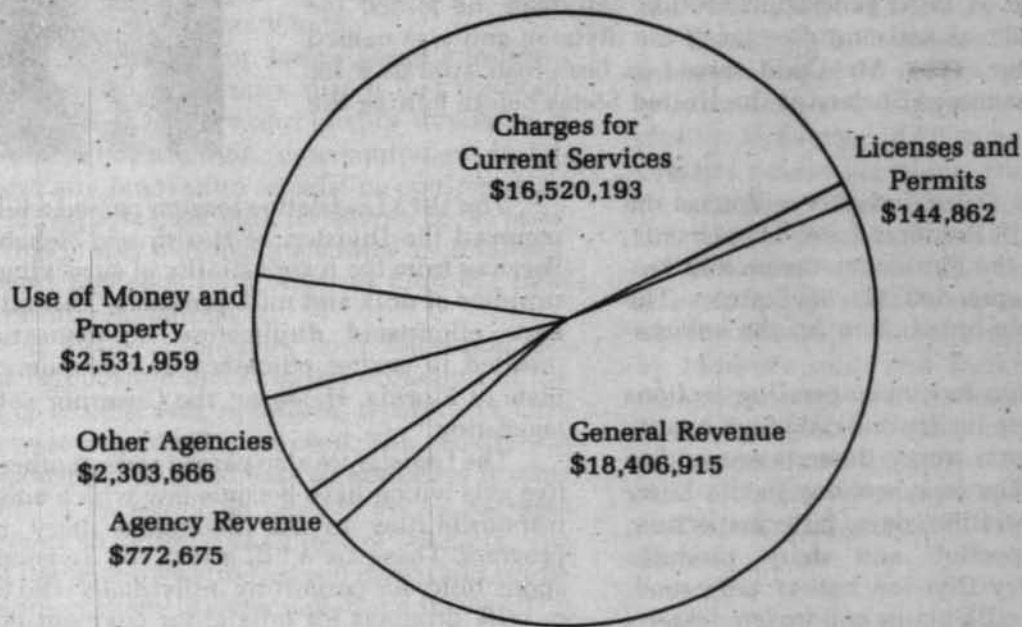
Over 4,000 consumer complaints were received by the Division of Consumer Services during 1972. In 1973, 6,500 complaints were received. The most numerous areas of complaint were, in descending order:

- 1, Autos and Accessories; 2, Food; 3, Mail Order; 4, Home Construction and Maintenance; 5, Mobile Homes; 6, Appliances; 7, Vacation Schemes; 8, Finance; 9, Franchises; 10, Advertising and Sales.

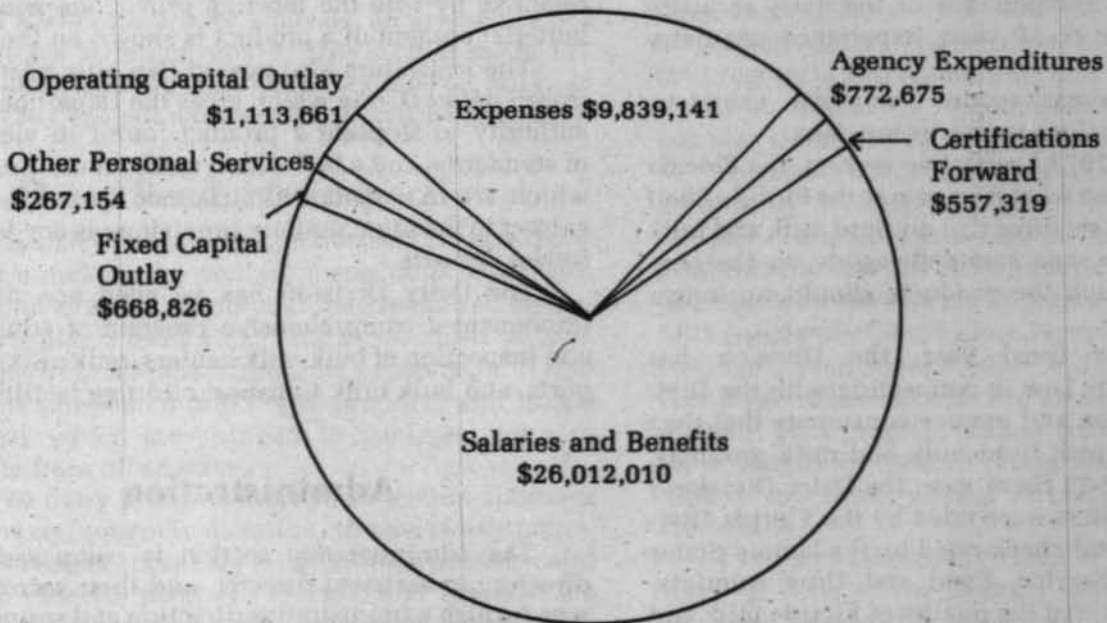
During the last year, over 20,000 pieces of mail regarding complaints were mailed from the Tallahassee office; and 14,000 pieces of complaint mail were received in the Tallahassee office.

A survey of complaints where an exact figure was on record revealed that \$151.60 was the average savings for each consumer. However, it should be noted that many cases are resolved to the satisfaction of the consumer, but no actual dollar value is stated in the file. Not included in the above figure is one case wherein a number of Cuban refugees received refunds of \$243,000 from Glenn Turner's Dare To Be Great program as a direct result of the efforts of personnel of the Division of Consumer Services.

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES**  
**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES**  
**July 1, 1972 through June 30, 1973**



Sources of Revenue Total ..... \$40,680,270



Expenditures Total ..... \$39,230,786



# Dairy

Jack P. Dodd, director of the Division of Dairy Industry, was born July 4, 1934 in Orlando, Florida. He is a 1954 graduate of Orlando High and a 1956 graduate of the University of Florida, where he received a Bachelor's degree. A third generation Florida dairyman, he joined the Department in 1966 as assistant director of the division and was named director in October, 1967. Mr. Dodd served as farm-loan appraiser for Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States before joining the Department.



The Division of Dairy Industry enforces the Florida Milk and Milk Products Law, Chapter 502, Florida Statutes, and the Florida Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts Law, Chapter 503, Florida Statutes. The Division has statewide jurisdiction for the enforcement of both laws.

The Dairy Division has four operating sections which work together to insure that only high quality milk, milk products and frozen desserts are sold to Florida consumers. The four sections in the Dairy Division are: administration, dairy farm inspection, dairy products inspection and dairy products laboratories. The Dairy Division has 47 personnel.

The dairy farms, milk plants and frozen desserts plants inspections are made by dairy specialists who are specialists in the milk and milk products industry. Dairy specialists are required to have a college degree in dairying or a related field, and three years progressive experience in the dairy industry with an average of 18 years experience per dairy specialist.

The laboratory section employs chemists, laboratory technologists and technicians.

During the 1972 Legislative session, the Florida Legislature passed what is known as the Florida Shelf Life Law, which requires that all fluid milk and milk products have a date stamped legibly on the container, after which the products should no longer be sold.

During this fiscal year, the Division has implemented this Law in connection with the Division of Inspection and assures consumers that they purchase only fresh fluid milk and milk products. During the 1972-73 fiscal year, the Dairy Division's regulatory activities were rated by the Florida Division of Health and check-rated by the United States Public Health Service, Food and Drug Administration, to insure that the quality of Florida milk and milk products sold in interstate commerce met the specifications of the United States Public Health Service Pasteurized Milk Ordinance.

The 1973 Legislative session passed a bill which removed the Division of Health and Rehabilitative Services from the responsibility of surveying Florida supplies of milk and milk products. This bill would have eliminated duplication of inspection and resulted in greater efficiency and economy for the State of Florida. However, the Governor vetoed the legislation.

The Legislature also passed several other legislative acts which have become law which add certain responsibilities to the division's dairy industry program. These are a bill giving the division the responsibility for permitting individuals who test milk or milk products for milkfat for payment purposes; a bill which changes the definition of cottage cheese, low-fat cottage cheese, and creamed cottage cheese to coincide with the new Federal Standards of Identity, and which permits the Commissioner to establish by rule the labeling provisions when the butterfat content of a product is shown on the label.

The legislature also passed two bills relating to frozen desserts, one which gives the Department the authority to stopsale a product found in violation of standards, and a bill which makes those products which are in semblance of defined frozen desserts subject to the same sanitary provisions as are defined frozen desserts.

The Dairy Division has assigned one man to implement a comprehensive program of education and inspection of bulk milk haulers, bulk milk transports, and bulk milk transport cleaning facilities.

## Administration

The administrative section is composed of a director, an assistant director, and their secretaries, who furnish administrative direction and support for the dairy farm inspection section, the dairy products inspection section, and the dairy products laboratory section.

## Dairy Farm Inspection

The Dairy Farm Inspection Section is responsible for raw milk from the cow to the milk processing plant. This section makes sanitary inspections of all dairy farms in Florida as required by law, to see that each farm is operated in a sanitary manner and that raw milk produced is of the highest quality. This section also collects samples to insure that the raw milk meets rigid quality standards.

The dairy farm section issues permits to farms after each farm demonstrates that it can maintain the required high sanitary and quality standards. It approves new construction, new equipment installation, and any renovation to existing equipment or facility. It inspects bulk milk transports at the farm, insures that proper milking procedures are followed, and insures that each farm observes Florida's rigid animal health regulations.

During 1972-73, the dairy farm inspection section was responsible for a marked reduction in the amount of somatic cell violations, wherein 19 farm permits were suspended or revoked. This section was also responsible for a decrease in antibiotic residue violations in excess of 50 percent and a decrease of 27 percent in butterfat violations of raw milk. The division implemented stronger and more rigid guidelines for enforcement of water violations during 1972-73, which resulted in fewer violations for added water—thus a better product for the consumer.

This section was responsible for making 8,571 inspections on Florida's 449 dairy farms for an average of 19 inspections per farm for the year and collected 5,548 samples for analysis, an average of one sample per farm per month. This section made 127 citations involving 1,395,221 pounds of milk, of which 284,454 pounds were required to be destroyed.

## Dairy Products Inspection

The dairy products inspection section is responsible for making the sanitary inspections of all milk and milk product plants and ice cream and frozen desserts plants in Florida. This section also collects samples from all plants under its supervision. It also collects samples of milk, milk products and frozen desserts which are shipped in packaged form to Florida from other states.

The dairy products inspection section approves all new equipment installation, all new construction, all renovations occurring in milk, milk products and frozen desserts plants in Florida, and inspects the bulk milk transports at the processing plants. This section also collects shelf life samples and insures that all milk and milk products sold to Florida consumers are legibly dated with the final date the pro-

duct should be offered for sale, and that the products will be acceptable at least four days after the shelf life date stamped on the product container.

The dairy products inspection section also reviews and approves all milk, milk products, ice cream and frozen dessert labels before they are introduced into the Florida market place to insure that they meet with truth-in-packaging laws and the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act.

During 1972-73, this section was responsible for the regulation of 57 dairy product plants and 47 frozen desserts plants. This section collected 7,297 samples for an average of 70 samples per milk or frozen desserts processing plant, and made 4,353 inspections on these plants. Dairy specialists from this section were in each facility making inspections an average of 42 times during the fiscal year. This section also made 407 high temperature short time pasteurizer checks on the pasteurization equipment used by Florida's milk and frozen desserts processing plants. It issued 143 citations on 3,774,249 pounds of dairy products. Of this amount, 277,067 pounds of products were destroyed. We also returned to the state of origin 369,500 pounds of milk which upon analysis and inspection did not meet Florida's standards.

## Dairy Products Laboratories

The dairy products laboratory section makes the regulatory analyses on all milk and milk products and frozen desserts samples submitted by the dairy farm inspection section and the dairy products inspection section. The backbone of any milk regulatory program is its laboratory section, and the section's ability to accurately and uniformly analyze those samples submitted by dairy specialists.

This section is composed of six laboratories geographically located throughout Florida to insure adequate laboratory coverage for timely analyses of product samples. The dairy products laboratory section conducts the Florida Department of Agriculture Milk Laboratory Certification Program in conjunction with the United States Public Health Service to insure that all milk laboratories run analyses in a uniform manner. This program insures that results obtained on a sample in South Florida would be repeated should the same sample be run in the Florida Panhandle.

The dairy laboratory which is located on Interstate 75 close to the Georgia border samples and analyzes the raw milk which is shipped into Florida from other states. During 1972-73, this laboratory analyzed samples from most of the 2,106 transport loads of milk imported into Florida.



# DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES

## Advisory Bodies

Soil and Water Conservation Council  
Dairy Industry Technical Council  
Animal Industry Technical Council  
State Agricultural Advisory Council  
Agricultural and Livestock Fair Council  
Plant Industry Technical Council

## Advisory Bodies

Florida Forestry Council  
Florida Consumers Council  
Soybean Advisory Council  
Tobacco Advisory Council  
Fertilizer Technical Council  
Pesticide Technical Council  
Peanut Advisory Council

Commissioner  
Boyle Conner  
Assistant Commissioner  
Harold Hoffman

Executive Assistant

Legislative Affairs  
Jack Shoemaker Richard Kelly

Cabinet Affairs  
Charles Blair

Program Coordinator  
Hayes Wood

Soil and Water Conservation  
H. E. Van Arsdale

General Counsel  
Robert Chastain

Legal Staff

Internal Services

Coordinator Agricultural  
Advisory Council  
Wallace Ortiz

Civil Defense  
Jim Lee

Fairs Coordinator  
Wallace Rich

Regional Offices

R. A. Calvert, Miami Hoyt Box, Pensacola  
Bill Harrod, Jacksonville Bill Roberts, Tampa

Division of Consumer Services  
Robert J. Bishop

Consumer Services

Consumer Complaints

Division of Dairy Industry  
Jack Dodd

Dairy Farm Inspection  
J. B. Strickland

Dairy Products Inspection  
Gene Smith

Division of Forestry  
John Bethes

Bureau of Forest Education  
Charles Salter

Bureau of Forest Management  
R. A. Bonninghausen

Bureau of Fire Control  
Ed Sweeten

Division of Inspection  
Vincent Giglio

Bureau of Food Grades  
and Standards  
Dr. George Rose

Bureau of Feed, Seed,  
Fertilizer and Pesticide  
Guyton Williams

Bureau of Road Guard  
Inspection  
Herbert Brown

Division of Standards  
Sydney Andrews

Bureau of Petroleum Inspection  
Harold Yates

Bureau of Weights and Measures  
Council Wooten

Division of Chemistry  
Dr. Vincent Stewart

Commodity Testing Lab  
Bertha Munks

Feed Lab  
Mary Maud Sharpe

Pesticide Lab  
E. R. Winterle

Methods Development Lab  
Dr. Dan S. Smyly

Fertilizer Lab  
Theo Maris

Seed Lab  
M. V. Meadows

Food Lab  
Dr. Martha Rhodes

Pesticide Residue Lab  
Doyle Golden

Division of Animal Industry  
Dr. C. L. Campbell

Bureau of Contagious  
and Infectious Disease  
Dr. G. R. Jones

Bureau of Brucellosis  
and Tuberculosis  
Dr. Charles Field

Bureau of Diagnostic  
Laboratories  
Dr. D. E. Cooperrider

Bureau of Meat Inspection  
Dr. R. H. Bennett

Bureau of Poultry Inspection  
Dr. W. C. Haire

Marks and Brands Unit  
R. F. Marsh

Division of Fruit  
and Vegetable Inspection  
Herb M. Riley

Bureau of Technical Control  
Dr. George F. Westbrook

Bureau of Citrus Inspection  
C. E. Knight

Bureau of Vegetable Inspection  
H. S. Flynt

Bureau of Citrus, Bond, License  
W. F. Halsey

Division of Administration  
Harold Hoffman

Finance and Accounting  
Dick Morrow

General Services  
Lester Brinson

Information Research Service  
Edwin R. Howard

Personnel  
C. Douglas Shelby

Division of Marketing  
John Stiles

Bureau of License and Bond  
Earl Peterson

Bureau of Market News  
Jack Varick

Bureau of State Markets  
W. O. Whittle

Bureau of Market Promotion  
R. C. Orr

Crop and Livestock  
Reporting Service  
Bob McGregor

Division of Plant Industry  
Halwin L. Jones

Bureau of Apiary Inspection  
Philip M. Packard

Bureau of Citrus  
Bud-Wood Registration  
Don Bridges

Bureau of Pest Eradication  
and Control  
Charles Poucher

Bureau of Plant Inspection  
Jesse K. Condo

Bureau of Entomology  
Harold A. Denmark

Bureau of Nematology  
Albert L. Taylor

Bureau of Plant Pathology  
Carter P. Seymour



Twenty-six loads of raw milk were rejected for failing to meet Florida standards. Due to the division's program of checking all imported milk and milk products, the percentage of milk rejected for failing to meet Florida's standards is considerably less than in previous years, meaning the quality of milk being imported into this State is constantly improving.

The dairy products laboratory section also during 1972-73 completed the official approval study for the Technicon Auto-Analyzer. We were one of eight states participating in this program, and the official approval which resulted from the study eliminates human error and is markedly less expensive than manual methods used to check for abnormal milk in other states.

Florida's abnormal milk program has been used as a model which other states are patterning their programs after. One of our chemists presented a technical paper on our abnormal milk program to a national organization.

The dairy products laboratory section runs all official shelf life tests on Florida milk and milk products, has developed a shelf life split sample program with the United States Public Health Service for uniformity of chemical analysis, and routinely has milk tasting organoleptic seminars to insure uniformity among analysts. During the 1972-73 fiscal year, this section received 18,500 samples and made 102,079 analyses on these samples.

The Florida dairy industry leads the southeastern states in dairy production. The approximate retail value of dairy products in Florida is \$300,000,000. The Division of Dairy Industry, during the 1972-73 fiscal year, has continued to work diligently in support of its motto: "Safe Supply and Wholesome too, Consumers can be proud of what we do."



Dairy specialists inspect dairy farms and plants for proper code, seal and fill as well as sanitary conditions. Approximately 93 percent of the milk produced in Florida is sold as fluid milk and cream within the state.

This beautiful 35-foot long trailer was purchased by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for use as a mobile milk laboratory. The Division of Dairy Industry is in charge of the unit which conducts statewide tests of dairy products.



# Forestry



John M. Bethea was born November 4, 1919, in Sanderson, Florida. He was graduated from the University of Florida in 1941 with a Bachelor's degree in forestry, was employed by the Florida Forest Service, then served five years in the Army from 1941-46. He returned to forestry as extension ranger, and progressed to district forester, assistant fire control chief, fire control chief and associate state forester (assistant division director) by 1963. He became director of the Division of Forestry January 1, 1970.

## Forestry Advisory Council

Commissioner Conner reappointed Marcus G. Rawls for an additional four year term. This marks the beginning of the fifth term of service Mr. Rawls has so generously contributed to the progress of forestry in Florida.

## Legislation

The 1973 Legislature revised Section 125.7 of the Florida Statutes to clarify the intent of the legislature to make it mandatory that the counties participate in financing statewide forest fire protection by paying three cents per acre per year into the general revenue fund.

## Fire Control

1972-73 was fairly normal in all aspects of fire activity until May, 1973, when near drought conditions in the area south of Lake Okeechobee resulted in several fires of major proportions. During the year, 7,136 wildfires burned a total of 206,480 acres of forest and wild land. The previous year 5,790 fires burned 78,513 acres.

Some 7,306 violations of Florida's forest fire laws were investigated by the division during the year, with some type of deterrent action taken against 1,135 of the violators. One \$500 reward was paid from the forest arson fund.

Through the division's rural fire defense program, the 368 cooperating fire departments responded to 8,334 fire calls during the year.

## Forest Education

Construction contracts were let and ground breaking ceremonies were held for the new Environmental Education Center to be constructed on Blackwater State Forest. Completion of a teaching pavilion,

cafeteria, and one dormitory are projected for October, 1973. An estimated 4,000 people have made use of the Environmental Education Center on Cary State Forest since its completion in the summer of 1972.

A major publication, "60 Trees for South Florida," was completed during the year. This publication portrays the "top 15" trees in color, along with precise descriptions of the advantages, (and in some cases, disadvantages) of species recommended by the division for south Florida.

The American Forestry Association is verifying all listed "champion trees," and Florida remains as the leader, with 73 certified champions.

Requests for Arbor Day seedlings continue to climb, with 564 requests received from Florida schools, compared to 509 for the previous year.

The 38th annual forestry training camp for Future Farmers of America was held at O'Leno State Park, with some 175 students.

## Forest Management

Some 2,727 landowners, primary wood-users, and municipalities received management assistance involving 876,900 acres. The urban forestry program continued to develop with new projects at Boca Raton, Fort Lauderdale, Hollywood and Orlando.

The statewide forest insect survey, completed in early August, revealed that losses doubled in northwest and north central Florida, and decreased slightly in northeast Florida compared to the previous year. Total losses were estimated at more than two million trees, with a volume of slightly over 252,000 cords caused mostly by the Ips Bark beetle.

In the area of forest products utilization, a series of demonstrations of a "bolter saw" were held through the state. The bolter saw allows for utilization of cull hardwoods which otherwise would be wasted. More than 300 industry representatives from Florida Georgia and Alabama attended, and several bolter saws will be put into operation in Florida.

# Forestry

During the 1972-73 planting season, more than 127 million seedlings were planted in Florida. Division of Forestry nurseries produced more than 61 million seedlings, and forest industries reported production of nearly 66 million seedlings.

Receipts from Blackwater River State forest this year exceeded \$1 million for the first time, due

primarily to high sawtimber prices.

One of the highlights of the year was the success of the Buttgenbach Mines Motorcycle Area on Withlacoochee State Forest. During the first full year of operation, 3,100 yearly and 895 six-day permits were issued. Receipts from these permits amounted to more than \$22,000.

Use of all recreational facilities on both Withlacoochee and Blackwater River State Forests continues to steadily increase.

## Fruit & Vegetable Inspection

Born April 5, 1904 in Butler, Georgia, Herb M. Riley was graduated from Gordon College in 1923 and employed by the Federal-State Inspection Service of the Department in 1927. He remained in that capacity until July 1, 1939, when he received Federal Civil Service appointment. He became supervisor of Florida in charge of inspection for fruits, vegetables and nuts for grade, quality and condition under a cooperative agreement between the Department and the United States Department of Agriculture. He was appointed director of the Division November 1, 1963.



### Fruit & Vegetable Inspection

The Division of Fruit and Vegetable Inspection is responsible for the inspection of all citrus, both fresh and processed, in accordance with the provisions of the Florida Citrus Code (Chapter 601), regulations of the Florida Department of Citrus, and regulations of Federal Marketing Committees. The division is also responsible for such inspection of vegetables, melons, nuts, and miscellaneous fruits as may be requested, or as may be required under marketing agreements and price support programs.

Inspection of fresh fruit and vegetables is performed by Florida Department of Agriculture inspectors through cooperative agreements between the Florida Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Inspection of the processed pack is handled by inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture Processed Foods Inspection Service, through contractual arrangements with the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Detailed report of this Division's activities for 1972-73 will be found in its annual report, issued from Winter Haven. This particular report will summarize the highlights only.

### Bureau of Vegetable Inspection

The bureau of vegetable inspection furnishes inspectors to growers and shippers to determine

grade, quality, and condition of various fruits, nuts and vegetables. Limes, avocados and tomatoes are inspected under federal marketing agreements and orders, and farmers' stock peanuts under the price support program. With the exception of these commodities, vegetable inspection service is furnished on a voluntary basis.

The principal products inspected were as follows:

	Equiv. carlots
Tomatoes .....	17,257
Peanuts (all) .....	10,351
Corn .....	4,679
Celery .....	4,314
Potatoes .....	2,715
Cabbage .....	1,687
Limes .....	1,211
Avocados .....	1,128

Some 30 different commodities ranging from beans to watermelons, however, were inspected during the past season, in an aggregate quantity of about 50,000 cars.

The number of inspectors on each assignment varied weekly with the requirements, and ranged from a low of 25 to a high of 114. In order to utilize manpower efficiently, inspectors are employed and/or transferred within the state and to and from other states.



All the work is done in the field itself, or at loading platforms, at packing sheds, or precoolers. Much of the field inspection does not lend itself to automation, but in some areas, particularly for peanuts, the human element has been greatly reduced by mechanical samplers, dividers, presizers, screens, shellers, and splitters, all developed by the bureau in a continuing effort to improve, mechanize, and up-date the inspection program.

## **Bureau of Technical Control**

The bureau of technical control furnishes technical services to the division and to the industry through extensive administrative, laboratory and field duties.

Administrative responsibilities include coordination of fresh fruit testing at processing plants with the finished product inspection, technical consulting services to the industry, auditing and verification of yield data at processing plants, and the furnishing of comprehensive tabulated weekly data on the internal quality of all fruit received at processing plants.

Laboratory duties include analysis, approval, and licensing of fruit treatment materials, preparation and issuance of field equipment and chemicals for maturity testing and internal quality, enforcement of the arsenic spray program, monitoring of pesticide residues on citrus fruits and in citrus products (approximately 500 samples during the 1972-73 season).

Field responsibilities are quite involved and include both fresh fruit and processing. These may be listed as follows:

1. Setting, maintenance, and servicing of the more than 100 AMC Model 2701 single-head extractors in the testrooms of packing houses. This is a continuous requirement, but particularly so during the maturity season in the fall.

2. Servicing and maintenance requirements for the FMC Model 091B testroom extractor at processing plants. In the interest of uniformity of inspection at all plants, the more than 50 field extractors were constantly rechecked by means of the mobile extractor control unit. This is also a continuous requirement, but most particularly during the seven month processing season.

3. Since practically all citrus fruit at processing plants is now purchased or handled on the basis of internal quality, as certified by inspectors of the division, a major responsibility of this bureau is improvement in the load evaluation procedures at those plants, including better testing methods and equipment. This requires a continuing research effort by the Florida Department of Citrus, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Florida Depart-

ment of Agriculture. The technical bureau supervises that joint program.

4. As a part of this research effort, the four-year project to automate testroom procedures and equipment at processing plants, initiated by the bureau in 1970, is well on its way to completion. A pilot testroom with experimental facilities to record and print-out all weighings, percent acid, degrees Brix, and with all calculations and certification performed through a computer and teletypewriter is in operation now.

Although there have been some difficulties with the new and highly specialized equipment which had to be developed, within two years this program is expected to be in operation throughout the industry, and will be the most significant development in many years.

## **Bureau of Citrus Bond and License**

The citrus bond and license bureau is concerned with those sections of the Florida Citrus Code pertaining to citrus fruit dealer's bond requirements, issuance of citrus fruit dealer's licenses, citrus fruit dealer's agent registrations, packing house and cannery registrations and field box mark or brand certificates. A complete listing of all citrus fruit dealers and their agents is compiled several times each season.

Administrative responsibilities include extensive field work in the investigation of purchases or sales of citrus fruit in all forms. Complaints against a fruit dealer are placed on the docket and notice is sent to all interested parties. Hearings are held and transcripts forwarded to Commissioner Conner. Upon receipt of the Commissioner's order, all interested parties are furnished copies, and a final dismissal is issued following compliance.

## **Bureau of Citrus Inspection**

The bureau of citrus inspection is responsible for the inspection and certification of all fresh citrus fruit shipped from Florida, both interstate and intrastate, and all fresh citrus fruit utilized at canning plants. During the summer months the bureau furnishes field personnel for the enforcement of the arsenic spray program.

All processed citrus products packed and shipped from Florida are inspected and certified under a continuous inspection program furnished through contract with the United States Department of Agriculture. Number of inspectors used in Florida for this purpose ranged from 126 to 181 last season.

Inspection of all roadside citrus fruit stands and all gift fruit packing houses became mandatory several years ago, with the responsibility being

charged to the bureau. This program has brought about a vast improvement in the quality of fruit handled by these sources.

In addition to the field inspection force, which ranged from 71 to 377 inspectors depending on needs, other operations within the bureau include the personnel, training, and fiscal offices, and the statistical section. The activities of these during the 1972-73 season may be summarized as follows:

1. The personnel office reports that the obtaining of adequate numbers of inspectors, at the right time and place is becoming more difficult each season. Not many new people are interested in inspection as a career because of the seasonal nature of the work and the necessity for frequent transfers. By maintaining liaison with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and personnel offices in various states, all personnel needs were met, however.

2. Training of both new and returning inspectors took place in the fall, usually before field assignments. Approximately 450 inspectors, including 60 new ones, were given individual and group instruction, at Winter Haven as well as selected field points. In addition, an extremely important visual aids handbook for Florida citrus, in full color, a collaborative effort with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, was completed and distributed during the past season.

3. The fiscal office handled everything financial pertaining to the Citrus Bureau, as well as necessary financial matters of the Division (payrolls, purchasing, etc.). Large items are salaries and expenses of

field personnel, and budgets were prepared for industry use in establishing fees. Numerous other operational and administrative details, largely housekeeping, were also handled routinely by this office.

4. The statistical section audited 116,654 fresh and 388,886 cannery certificates for billing and statistical purposes for the bureau during 1972-73. Some of the other forms audited or checked by this section included packing house manifests, inspection preliminary note sheets, cannery memos, canner's report of fresh fruit receipts, fruit destruction and regrade forms, plant board scale certificates, and U.S.D.A. daily inspection reports.

5. During the past season, the statistical section issued daily, weekly, monthly and annual statistical reports on movement of Florida citrus, in addition to reports on diverted fruit, fruit destroyed, and fruit shipped out under containers by special Florida Citrus Commission permits. The following utilization table shows the tremendous tonnage of citrus involved in these reports during this past record season, with detailed information of course available from the Winter Haven office:

#### **Certified Fresh Fruit Shipments 1-3/5 bushel boxes**

Grapefruit .....	15,858,938
Tangerines .....	2,360,284
Oranges .....	13,848,211

#### **Cannery Commercial**

Grapefruit .....	28,319,283
Tangerines .....	1,329,267
Oranges .....	158,918,298

### **Bureau of Citrus Bond and License Report**

Total amount of citrus fruit dealer's bonds .....	\$15,543,250
Total amount of registered shippers and/or canners inspection fee guarantee bonds .....	\$605,834
Total amount of surety bonds posted by dealers advertising as "Bonded Shipper" in accordance with Chapter 57-4, Laws of Fla. ....	\$118,000
Certificates as provided by F.C.C. Regulation 105-1.31 Section 3, issued on request to dealers posting performance bonds .....	180
Licenses issued to "Bond Exempt Dealers" .....	63
All citrus fruit dealers licenses issued .....	1,587
Manufacturer's licenses issued .....	15
Citrus packing houses registered .....	217
Canning and/or concentrate plants registered .....	54
Registered agents of citrus fruit dealers .....	919
Complaints disposed of .....	35
Complaints pending .....	7
Complaints dismissed .....	5
Amounts paid to claimants by dealers .....	\$10,711
Amounts paid to claimants by sureties .....	\$20,004
Revocation of License proceedings .....	5
Administrative Hearings .....	16
Fines imposed by Commissioner of Agriculture .....	\$16,500
Licenses suspended by Commissioner of Agriculture .....	0
Licenses cancelled by Commissioner of Agriculture .....	20



# Inspection



Vincent Giglio was born in Tampa, February 7, 1925. He graduated from the University of Florida with a Bachelor's degree in horticulture in 1949 after serving in the Army from 1943-45. In 1953 he joined the Department as an inspector, and after promotions to inspection supervisor, and assistant division director, was appointed director of the division October 1, 1967.

The Division of Inspection is charged with full administration and enforcement of seven chapters of the Florida Statutes, viz, the feed, fertilizer, pesticide, seed, certification seed, food and poultry and egg laws. In addition, its activities bear vital collateral supportive responsibilities relating to enforcement of the citrus, fruit and vegetable, milk, livestock, plant industry, and weights and measures laws.

In order to effectively and efficiently carry out these duties, the division is structured into three functional bureaus, under the direction of an administrative section. Of the 325 total employees, most are field inspectors strategically located throughout the state.

Administrative and field enforcement personnel are trained specialists, many of whom are college graduates. Training is maintained as an ongoing program, including specific individual training and several group conferences, seminars, and workshops, conducted both internally and in conjunction with federal agencies.

Statutory authority under the aforementioned laws is utilized to enter and inspect premises; register, license, and permit products, firms, and individuals; promulgate regulations; stopsale and destroy violative products; levy penalties and fines, seek injunctive or other court action; and other functional activities necessary to effective discharge of regulatory responsibilities. Of course, close collaboration with other divisions, such as chemistry, is continuously maintained.

Over three-fourths of the division's activities are funded through fees levied. Only food inspection, which directly serves every citizen of Florida, is supported by general revenue funds. In excess of 80 percent of the division's 1972-73 operating funds went to salaries and related benefits; just under 20 percent paid for expenses and capital outlay. Funding by division units was as follows: administrative 5 percent; feed, seed, fertilizer and pesticide 26 percent; road guard 31 percent; and food grades and standards 38 percent of the total budget.

## Food Grades & Standards Bureau

The objective of this bureau's activities is dual in purpose. Foremost is protection of the public against food-borne health hazards, and collaterally, prevention of economic loss to the consumer through intentional or inadvertent merchandising deceptions. Enforcement of the food law has been a continuous function of this department for some seventy years.

General activities include inspection of product and facilities at the producer, processor, distributor, retailer, i.e., wherever food products are manufactured, processed, held or offered for sale. In addition, the past several years have brought a dramatic increase in the number of consumer complaints regarding food; nearly 1,000 of these were investigated during 1972-73.

Inspectional facets include ascertaining suitability and sanitation of buildings, grounds, facilities, operations, processes, storage and transportation, and personnel. Methods include organoleptic, on-the-site chemical and physical testing, weighing and measuring, drawing samples for laboratory analyses, and others. Regulatory enforcement may involve stop-sales, destruction, hearings, revocation of permits, administrative fines, injunctions or other court action.

During the fiscal year, a 0.3 million dollar contract with the Federal Food and Drug Administration was negotiated and implemented. This endeavor will both expand our capabilities and enhance those of FDA with respect to sanitation inspection; and is expected to be renewed annually.

A more comprehensive and intensive inspection, recording and monitoring system was developed for implementation during the following fiscal year. Our federal-state egg grading program was expanded substantially with the increased demand for grade certification. Administration of Florida's new dead bird disposal law was implemented in conjunction with the Division of Animal Industry. Over 80 thousand inspections were conducted, an increase of 4 percent

over the preceding year. In conjunction with these inspections, in excess of 6,000 samples were collected, 2,000 stopsale orders issued, 650 thousand packages weighed, 5.5 million pounds of unfit food destroyed, nearly 5 million cases of eggs and 120 million pounds of poultry inspected.

## **Feed, Seed, Fertilizer & Pesticide Bureau**

This bureau is concerned with qualitative and quantitative integrity of the four commodities indicated, along with control of consumer use of restricted pesticides and certification of seed varieties. Statutory controls provide for such activities as registration, licensing, permitting, certification, fee assessment, sampling, weighing, testing, and grading.

Stopsale orders, destruction of violative goods, revocation of registration or license, and penalty assessment are invoked where appropriate. Ninety-five thousand inspections were conducted and 30 thousand analytical samples drawn this fiscal year in manufacturing plants, warehouses, retail stores, and on farms and other consumer premises.

Over 80,000 brand registrations were maintained and 2.5 million tons of fertilizer sold in Florida during 1972-73. About one sample for each 300 tons sold was drawn and analyzed; as a result, over 200,000 dollars in penalties were returned to consumers. Improved inspection techniques meant more complex procedures and a continuing training program.

In light of environmental needs and recent comprehensive federal legislation, implementation of a pesticide applicator's law was anticipated; however, state legislation was not forthcoming. A continuing close surveillance of pesticide sales and use was maintained and kept current with ever changing federal requirements. Thirteen thousand annual restricted pesticide permits and licenses were issued as an integral part of pesticide use control.

Despite a court order declaring exemption of contract feeds from provisions of the Florida feed law, sampling of this commodity increased during the year. Emphasis was placed upon detection of salmonella and pesticide residues and a new contract for medicated feed mill inspection entered into with the Federal Food & Drug Administration.

The certified seed program continued to increase with over one-third million certified tags issued. Analytical seed samples also increased to over 9,000.

Weighing of feed, seed, fertilizer and pesticide increased 13 percent during the year, with over 100,000 packages checked.

## **Road Guard Bureau**

The road guard bureau experienced growing pains again this fiscal year. Despite short staffing and numerous other unforeseen difficulties, inspection facilities got underway on Interstate Highway 95 which was completed across the Georgia line in October, 1972. While permanent facilities were not completed by the close of the fiscal year, ingenuity and determination assured a continuation of this valuable around-the-clock public service from the first day traffic rolled on the new highway.

Completion of these stations in early 1973-74 will bring our inspection network along the St. Mary's and Suwannee Rivers to a total of 19 stations and 15 mobile units. This network is invaluable not only in assuring the quality and integrity of Florida's citrus and vegetables in northern markets, but in protection of Florida's citizenry through checks of incoming livestock, poultry, eggs, milk, and meat, in fact any agricultural or horticultural commodity or product which might cause direct or indirect adverse effects upon Florida's people, animals, or crops. Inspections, certifications, and quarantines are invoked when applicable.

During the second half of 1972-73, a fully comprehensive system of recording and categorizing truck movements was implemented. As a result, we are better able to estimate and allocate road guard inspection needs.

Nearly 4 million truck shipments were inspected during this period. While inspectors were looking for agricultural violations, various other violations were uncovered, such as hijacked whiskey, various stolen goods, marijuana, aliens, non-tax paid goods, etc. These activities involved close collaboration with other law enforcement agencies, including the Florida departments of revenue, natural resources, business regulation, transportation, and citrus; local law enforcement agencies; FBI; Border Patrol, and others.

A 50 percent increase in livestock violations over the previous year is indicative of the generally acknowledged expansion of illicit livestock activities and intensification of control measures by the department. Despite an increase in shipments, a substantial decrease in citrus and vegetable violations was noted again this year, reflecting the effectiveness of these control programs and the increasing qualitative and quantitative soundness of Florida's agriculture.



# Marketing



John D. Stiles served in the Marine Corps for three years and was employed as a field agent for the West Virginia Department of Agriculture before joining the Florida Department of Agriculture in March, 1962, as chief of the state marketing bureau section of the Division of Marketing. He became assistant director in 1964 and director in 1966. Born in West Virginia September 5, 1924, he was graduated from the public schools there and received a Bachelor's degree in agriculture from West Virginia University.

## Administration

During the 1972-73 fiscal year the administrative section of the Marketing Division engaged in several new concepts and programs pertaining to improved ideas in marketing, the foremost of these being an export marketing seminar at which time leading European buyers and exporters toured the state inspecting citrus and vegetable production areas.

Further studies were conducted regarding the feasibility of shipping watermelons in pallet bins of approximately 1,000 pounds of melons per bin.

A new federal-state matching fund program was established providing for an in-depth survey of the institutional food field within the state. An interim report has been submitted and survey accomplishments are now being published and will be disseminated.

Initial steps were begun by the division directed to rural area development programs in line with congressional authorizations and appropriations in this field. One staff member has been designated as liaison representative of the division with all rural area development organizations and groups within the state.

The 1972-73 fiscal year saw the inauguration of a very important equine program involving a Florida-bred breeders award program for quarter horses. Approximately 250 horses were registered during this fiscal year with \$10,000 paid out to the breeders of outstanding racing quarter horses during the first year's operation.

Continued support and liaison with field crops through marketing order programs were carried out during this year. These commodities involved were tobacco, soybeans and peanuts.

## Bureau of Market Expansion and Promotion

Three innovations this year were a Colonial Mall promotion in Orlando, cooperating with Florida Egg

Central and participation in and the development of a peanut program proved to be fruitful and filled some of the slow season activities gaps often experienced by the bureau.

The Colonial Mall pilot promotion was accomplished in cooperation with the mall public relations director. Staff members helped plan and solicit exhibits and exhibitors, food demonstrations, special meals for dignitaries, and a beef roundup by the Cowbells. These were highlighted with the slogan "Agriculture is a good thing."

Florida Egg Central is an increment of an organization formed by the Southern states for the common cause of promoting eggs. The bureau's role included dispatching POS, testing and publishing recipes using eggs, disseminating information via mini menu films, news releases and features and the clip and tips clip sheet for weekly editors.

In conjunction with a national effort to promote peanuts, MEPS conducted peanut promotion studies for the Florida Peanut Advisory Council in Gainesville, Orlando and Tallahassee. Recipes using peanuts were tested and published in single page, brochure and news media formats.

Harvest festivals to acquaint processors, wholesalers and others interested in the food trade and education phases were held in Montreal, New York City, New Orleans, and Louisville, Ky.

An additional result this year from the festivals was several requests for exclusive features about Florida foods and agriculture in general by editors of trade journals. The acquaintances made by the commissioner during the festivals also called on him for features on topics covered in his speeches (i.e. exporting agricultural products to offset trade balance deficit).

Perennial activities were updated to keep pace with marketing and merchandising trends. Among these were the NAMO convention, recipe carts and recipe folders, mini-menus, all Florida promotions in New York, Florida Food Industry Weekend, Miss

Sunflavor Pageant, Agri-tour, Strawberry Festival, beef promotion with the Cowbelles, institutional surveys in Florida and New York, merchandising in Florida, the Southeast, Northeast and Canada.

The usual marketing and merchandising vehicles, television and other food demonstrations, recipe testing, market inquiries, conventions, and meetings and media releases were in support or specially planned to support many MEPS functions.

## Bureau of Market News

The bureau of market news with its major responsibilities in collecting, compiling, analyzing and disseminating current information on prices, supplies, movement, demand and quality on Florida livestock, fruits and vegetables, poultry and eggs and ornamentals, has successfully encountered a number of problems in fiscal year 1972-73.

In the livestock section expense limitations and increasing importance in Florida cattle required focusing attention on reevaluating our present market reporting system. A study is to be initiated in the next fiscal year.

The fruit and vegetable section added to its capabilities with the introduction of several telephone recording units. These units complement the dissemination process of marketing information and assist in filling the gap between postal service and newspaper accounts.

For the first time this section has moved into reporting actual packinghouse prices on avocados and limes on a weekly basis. In the next fiscal year we anticipate a more involved reporting system with increased frequency.

A study was consummated on the poultry and egg market news program in Florida and interim recommendations submitted towards achieving more accurate reporting, serving a broader base within the state and with an attempt at presenting more significant state and national trend factors for industry. This study will be concluded in the next fiscal year and recommendations instituted where feasible.

The Florida Market Bulletin, serving the state's agricultural communities and many urban residents, added to its capabilities this year with a full-time employee responsible for feature material. Besides providing an outlet for agricultural items wanted, for sale or exchange, this farm publication is keeping residents abreast of regulations, progress and state farming activities year round.

## Bureau of State Markets

In the past year, the efforts of the bureau of markets have been directed toward the accomplishment

of our goal to assist in the marketing of farm products by providing information, leadership and facilities necessary to move farm products from the farm to the consumer thereby assuring the consumer a sufficient quantity of a better quality agricultural product, at a reasonable price and a fair return to the producer.

Despite adverse growing conditions in many areas of the state, the markets showed a 26 percent overall increase in agricultural products handled, which resulted in a 16 percent increase in dollar value.

Five important construction projects were completed under the agreement of intent construction program. In Immokalee, three major additions were made to packinghouses to facilitate ripening and handling tomatoes. These additions doubled the ripening capacity at this market, for a total of 80 carloads.

Modern offices were constructed at the Ft. Myers and Immokalee markets to meet increased needs for these facilities. Briefly, the agreement of intent program permits a tenant to furnish funds to construct needed facilities (according to bureau of markets specifications). The cost of the project is amortized over a period not exceeding 10 years, as prepaid rent. At the end of the amortized period, the prevailing rental rates are applied to the property.

The past year saw the completion of a modern 50' x 152' concrete and steel facility at our Bradford County State Farmers' Market, built to replace the structure which was destroyed by fire. With this facility, we hope to revitalize production in this growing area.

Plans for the first ground-level packinghouse in the state system were approved; construction will be completed in 1973-74. This ground-level facility at our Immokalee market, will result in a savings of approximately 10 percent in construction costs, as compared to the conventional type facility, and will greatly increase the efficiency of operation. A steel shed was constructed on the Pahokee State Farmers' Market to protect produce from the elements, resulting in a higher quality product for the consumer.

In order to accommodate additional buyers, several offices were remodeled and others constructed at our Bonifay and Palatka markets; and in Brooker, a packinghouse loft was added to enable the handling of an increased volume of fresh produce. An office and restroom were constructed for the manager of the Jay State Livestock Market, and a bleacher and chute were added to the sales arena for greater efficiency of operation and to permit increased volume. Plywood flooring was installed at the Ft.



Myers, Ft. Pierce, Immokalee and Wauchula State Farmers' Markets so that forklifts could be used to increase the efficiency of operation.

Another major accomplishment during the past year has been a revision of rental rates and fees throughout the market system. This revision was made to bring market income in line with the increased cost of living so that the Market System can continue to be self-supporting.

The bureau has made a concerted effort during 1972-73 to bring to the public's attention the importance of agriculture and the services of the bureau of markets, Division of Marketing and Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services, through presentations at civic clubs, radio and TV appearances and press releases to news media. Two very successful open house programs were held at the Florida City and Pompano Markets, with numerous legislators, agricultural and community leaders, as well as city and state officials and market patrons in attendance.

The bureau of market expansion and promotion provided interesting and attractive brochures for distribution at these events. This bureau also furnished the art work for the state markets advertising program. Fresh produce was provided by the markets to other state agencies for promotional activities throughout 1972-73.

A few of the problems encountered during the past year were:

1. A critical shortage of transportation for perishable produce was experienced at several market locations. Through the cooperation of the Division of Marketing specialist in charge of transportation, this problem was greatly alleviated.

2. In several areas, a shortage of labor prevented harvesting of crops and resulted in produce rotting in the fields.

3. Seasonal gluts continue to prevent the proper relationship between supply and demand, therefore efforts are being made to remedy this situation through orderly production and marketing methods for the benefit of both grower and consumer.

With anticipated shortages of agricultural products becoming a reality, it has become more important than ever for us to secure adequate funds so that we may be able to carry out the objectives of the market system for the benefit of our state and nation.

## **Florida Crop and Livestock Reporting Service**

The goals set forth in the 1972-73 annual plan of work for the Florida Crop and Livestock Reporting Service were largely realized during the past year. In most instances, efforts to improve accuracy and gain greater efficiency in the day-to-day work were

successful.

Administrative records reflect new cost accounting procedures implemented early last year to provide improved cost records by project. The joint administration of the Florida Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture programs provides both efficient and economic operation of projects. The security of highly sensitive statistical data was maintained. Requests for information were answered promptly.

The monthly publication, Florida Livestock Roundup was continued. An agreement with the Florida Cattlemen's Association resulted in the Association reproducing and mailing the Roundup each month to the Association membership. Mailing costs were paid from funds of the Livestock Marketing Information project. This resulted in increased efficiency and provided the Florida livestock industry with current marketing information.

The initial Oct. 1 forecast of 174 million boxes of all oranges and 45 million boxes of grapefruit was well within error limits expected by the industry. The early indication of an extremely large orange crop allowed the industry to formulate market plans necessary to sell the frozen concentrate produced from the record crop. Preselection of limbs for the 1973-74 limb count survey provided a basis for improved accuracy and efficiency of operation.

On-tree prices based on spot prices for the various citrus fruits were published each month. The revised annual average on-tree price received for the 1971-72 crop was published after evaluation of all participation data.

Final certified utilization of citrus was still incomplete by the end of August since harvest of the record orange crop continued throughout the summer months. The July production forecast of 170 million boxes of oranges was very near expected utilization for the season.

A careful evaluation of the annual bulletin, "Marketing Florida Citrus," published by Market News Service and the "Citrus Summary" of the Florida Crop and Livestock Reporting Service resulted in the joint publication of one summary to eliminate duplication, but still provide all the major statistical series on citrus fruit. Copies of the summary were mailed to a single unduplicated mailing list.

The monthly fruit testing program was continued throughout the citrus season and results published each month. The projection of FCOJ at 1.29 gallons per box on Oct. 1 was raised to 1.33 Jan. 1, which is near the beginning of heavy concentrate activity and compared favorably with the final outturn of approximately 1.33 gallons per box. The historic

series of tests were issued in a special publication.

The Biennial Census of Commercial Citrus groves was completed during the 1972-73 fiscal year and plans have been made for another census in the 1973-74 fiscal year. The new computer program for summarizing census data and producing camera copy tables will be implemented in 1973-74.

### Bureau of License and Bond

In the 1972-73 fiscal year, we issued 2,383 licenses which resulted in the collection of \$48,190 in license fees. The total amount of bonds on file during this fiscal year was \$15,638,015.

The number of licenses issued and the total amount of bonds on file reached a new high during the year. We were instrumental in recovering \$91,819.96 as a result of our action on claims filed with this office.

A livestock Prompt Pay Law was enacted during the last session of legislature and we worked with the Florida Association of Livestock Markets by having input into this law which they sponsored.

Lastly, during this period of time we began a new effort to gain a wider enforcement of the License and Bond Law in the nursery industry.



Miss Sunflavor Barbara Der learns about the citrus processing industry during the annual Agri-tour. The Division of Marketing promotes various annual activities such as the Miss Sunflavor Pageant, the Agri-tour, Strawberry Festival and Florida Food Industry Weekend.

One of the state farmers' markets is shown here at Trenton. The 15 farmers' markets showed a 26 percent overall increase in agricultural products handled, which resulted in a 16 percent increase in dollar value.





# Plant Industry



Halwin L. Jones was employed in 1949 as an inspector with the State Plant Board, which was to become the Division of Plant Industry in 1961 under governmental reorganization. He was assistant plant commissioner and assistant director from 1951 until November, 1964, when he became director. Mr. Jones was born March 7, 1924 in Crescent City, and was graduated from the University of Florida in 1949 with a bachelor's degree in agriculture and in 1952 with a Master's degree in agriculture.

The Division of Plant Industry has been faced with a near impossible task this past year in halting the spread of lethal yellowing among the one-half million coconut palms in South Florida.

Lethal yellowing, believed by many scientists to be caused by a mycoplasma, has reached the epidemic stage. The division has deterred its spread by the cutting and removal of infected palms. Because of the incubation period of the disease between infection and visible symptoms and the shortage of funds, we were unable to keep pace with its unrelenting spread.

The Adonidia or Christmas palm and the Pritchardia palm have been quarantined against movement because these palms are exhibiting similar symptoms.

Buffer zones between Dade and Broward Counties and along the southern margin of the diseased area are being surveyed and the infected palms cut every 2 weeks.

A total of 8,057 palms has been cut in Monroe, Dade and Broward Counties for the fiscal year 1972-73. Due to budget limitations, only the buffer areas are now being cut, leaving the central area of Dade County with no measures of control. It is estimated that 15,000 palms are now infected in Dade and Broward Counties.

The picture is not totally bleak. The planting of highly resistant Malayan dwarf coconut palms can replace the palms destroyed by lethal yellowing. More than 112,000 of these Malayan dwarf seeds have been imported into Florida from the Caribbean Islands for nursery production of palm trees. Research is continuing on the use of antibiotics as an aid in extending the life of infected trees and on systemic insecticides as a possible control against vectors of the disease.

The giant African snail will soon be eradicated from Florida and the continental United States, barring any further finds of snail infestations.

The population of sugarcane rootstalk borer weevils has increased over the past year, probably because of the use of chlordane in place of dieldrin in larvicide treatments following an EPA ruling disapproving the use of dieldrin during the years 1971 and '72. But foliage sprays are continuing to be applied only when surveys indicate that the adult weevil population has reached a level requiring control. The Division is becoming concerned that as the adult weevil population increases, the weevil may spread and therefore infest more of the citrus areas of Orange County.

The imported fire ant spreads at an average of 7.5 miles per year. Glades and Levy Counties are now infested along with all of Osceola and Lee. The Farmer Treatment Program continues but only in the interior (non-coastal counties) of Florida. The Environmental Protection Agency's rulings have banned the use of Mirex in coastal counties and in sensitive aquatic areas.

The Caribbean fruit fly infests Florida from Duval County in the north to the southern tip of the state. Efforts are directed toward developing a pheromone (sex lure) and biological control for the eventual control of this pest of tropical and sub-tropical fruit. Approximately 13,277 fruit fly traps for the six major species are strategically located in Florida.

Based on Division of Plant Industry inventory figures, the ornamental nursery industry has grown 6 percent during the fiscal year 1972-73. This growth in the industry has been met with an increased number of inspections by our plant specialists. A total of 4,479 nurseries was inspected on an average of three times by our field inspectors, accounting for 13,511 nursery inspections for the year. These inspections were accomplished with sustained efficiency against the high demands on our inspectors with other division duties. Commercial citrus nurseries have decreased in number by 15, but the number of acres and plants have increased to 1,148.41 acres with an inventory of 16,095,300 young citrus trees.

Consumer demands for nursery stock have increased as noted by the increased number of stock permits issued the past year to out-of-state nurseries to move stock into Florida, notwithstanding the substantial growth of Florida nurseries.

Non-nursery certifications have increased with tomato plants, sweet corn shipments to California, and phytosanitary export certificates up for the year.

The Bureau of Plant Inspection collected \$57,325.23 in nursery inspection fees and for other service-related charges.

The fumigation chambers at Division headquarters in Gainesville are now operating year-round. A total of 1,122 semi-trailer loads of citrus fruit destined for export to Japan, Texas, Arizona and California was fumigated, generating \$56,000 from fumigation fees.

During the 1972-73 fiscal year, 193,382 honey bee colonies were inspected in 5,353 apiaries. Resident beekeepers were paid \$9,015 in compensation for 1,072 colonies and equipment destroyed because of American foulbrood disease. The cost of inspection was 54 cents per colony, bringing the bureau's operational cost to \$104,672.

In addition to routine nursery work, virus indexing with associated record keeping, and normal foundation grove (irrigation, spraying and yield records), major activities of the Citrus Budwood Registration Bureau for the past 12 months have centered around the proposed relocation of the Budwood Foundation Grove and nurseries from the present site to a location near Dundee.

In particular, these activities include: erection of an equipment barn, a screenhouse for maintaining virus-free trees, a 36x83-foot greenhouse for effective exocortis indexing, a clearing of 20 acres of orange groves, transplanting more than 400 three-year-old trees and installation or modification of fixed irrigation systems.

In addition to the 20 acres of grove cleared, the bureau has strip-fumigated the new tree site and a 1.25-acre nursery, and more than 6,000 plants of 26 rootstock varieties are being readied for budding in the spring of 1974. These propagations will constitute the nucleus of the new Budwood Foundation Grove.

During the fiscal year 1972-73, the Bureau of Nematology processed and identified nematodes from 16,260 samples. Most of the samples were collected from Florida nurseries and farms.

In addition, our botanist identified 1,064 plants, submitted by other bureaus of the Division of Plant Industry, the University of Florida, federal agencies and the general public. During the past 17 years, these added services to Florida growers have helped many nurserymen and farmers deal more effectively with

their nematode problems.

Also, a substantial number of nurseries in the state now produce nematode-free plants which qualifies them relative to plant quarantine restrictions in effect in various areas of the United States or foreign countries. This provides an economic advantage for the nurseries, and the public, moreover, receives superior quality plants.

The bureau of entomology made 32,353 insect identifications and the number of specimens added to the Florida State Collection of Arthropods was 136,196 pinned and labeled specimens; 5,974 slide mounts; 10,342 alcohol preserved material stored in vials, pint and quart jars; 10,212 papered or envelope specimens; and 350 pillboxes.

The hymenopterist position was filled by entomologist Eric E. Grissell. Four insect cabinets were added to the museum room. The "Agromyzidae of Florida," the seventh issue of the series comprising the Arthropods of Florida and Neighboring Land Areas, was published in 1973.

The biological control laboratory, designed to develop effective biological control measures, was completed in July, 1973.

The bureau of plant pathology made significant contributions to Florida agriculture this past year. With its responsibility in protecting Florida crops, the bureau played a major role in eradicating 2 newly introduced rust fungi which represented a threat to the state's \$18.5 million corn crop.

A total of 38 investigations was made involving cause and control of new diseases threatening the ornamental nursery industry. The bureau continued to work in support of the division's bureau of plant inspection which has the responsibility for regulating Florida's ornamental industry by making determinations on 6,182 plant disease specimens submitted, with field trips to assist plant specialists on specific plant disease problems, and by providing assistance on plant disease surveys. Virus indexing of candidate trees in the citrus budwood certification program is conducted at the Winter Haven laboratory. Also, studies were initiated at the Winter Haven laboratory to examine new aspects of the young tree decline problem in citrus.



# Standards



Sydney D. Andrews was born in Tallahassee on July 28, 1915. After attending Florida State University and Biarritz University in France, he joined the Department in December, 1933, as an assistant oil analyst. He was promoted to laboratory director, laboratory chief, assistant director and to director in 1969. During World War II, he served in Europe with the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

The headquarters and main laboratory for the Division of Standards are located at Tallahassee. Through a coordinated program of field inspection and laboratory testing, the division regulates gasoline and fuel quality and the accuracy of petroleum dispensers, scales and other measuring devices, assuring a fair transaction to both the buyer and seller. This work is accomplished through the bureaus of petroleum inspection and weights and measures.

## Petroleum Inspection

Gasoline and kerosene sales in 1972-73 exceeded 4.5 billion gallons. More than 22 million gallons of substandard gasoline was detected and removed from sale at Florida storage terminals and retail service stations by the Bureau of Petroleum Inspection. The gallonage figure represents in excess of 7 million retail dollars.

This year, the bureau will open a branch laboratory in Port Everglades to quality test gasoline and other petroleum products entering South Florida ports and being sold to motorists in the lower half of the state. The new laboratory, together with modern state gasoline standards, will help assure Florida motorists that they are getting quality-grade gasoline with every purchase.

The bureau laboratories test motor oils, brake fluids and other petroleum products to be certain that they meet safety standards and that labels give a true picture of their performance characteristics.

Close to 200 thousand service station pumps, high volume terminal meters, home fuel and LPG delivery meters, are tested annually to be certain they are accurately representing the quantity and value of sales.

## Weights and Measures

In 1973, the bureau of weights and measures completed its move to a new and modern laboratory facility in Tallahassee. The bureau laboratories house primary state standards of length, mass and volume that are directly traceable to the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C. The standards, used by highly-trained personnel on specialized equipment, are the basis for measurement in Florida.

From the laboratory, Florida's measurement center, state weights and measures inspectors and other regulatory personnel receive calibrated equipment to test the many weighing and measuring devices used in Florida's commerce. Grocery store scales, taximeters, odometers, linear and fabric measuring devices and packaged goods sold from every retail shelf in Florida are tested to be certain they give a true measure of quantity. The laboratory calibrates and certifies weights for authorized scale mechanics and industry as well as other measurement standards used by county and municipal governments so that the weights and measures concepts of accuracy and fairness are afforded the broadest possible coverage.

In 1972-73, bureau personnel made close to 80 thousand inspections of weighing and measuring devices of all types. The bureau's laboratory calibrated and certified 4,900 measurement standards.

# Other Activities

The commissioner has a staff of executive assistants who are charged with keeping him advised on all legislative and cabinet matters. He also has a program coordinator working with him in the Capitol.

## Legal

The general counsel and the legal staff furnish legal aid to the Commissioner and the 11 division directors through repeated telephone conferences, office meetings and written opinions.

Leases and other contracts, running from and to the department, are approved as to form and legality by the legal office. Numerous laws and rules are drafted and filed and many others are interpreted by the attorneys to implement and make clear the statutes which affect the department's work.

Members of the legal staff sit as legal advisors to various technical councils established under the different divisions and staff attorneys assist the Commissioner on the Florida Parole and Probation Commission.

Assistance is offered to the divisions in preparation for and conduct of hearings under permitting sections of the Florida statutes. One staff attorney is usually appointed to finding facts and recommend procedures and orders.

Robert Chastain, general counsel for the department, speaks to a group of employees concerning various legal matters. Members of the legal staff sit as legal advisors to various technical councils established under different divisions.

## Internal Services

This group of staff personnel are charged with such responsibilities as coordinating the fairs throughout the state, civil defense efforts and the various advisory councils.

The Agricultural and Livestock Fair Council acts as an advisory board to the Commissioner and approves the issuance of all fair permits. It also advises him on safety regulations affecting the many different midway companies.

The Commissioner of Agriculture Awards Revolving Fund pays out thousands of dollars in awards for prizes, ribbons and scholarships to 4-H, FAA and other youth groups during the year. This fund offers an incentive for young people to channel their efforts into worthwhile projects.

Civil Defense plans place responsibility with the department for the control of food, petroleum and liquid petroleum gas supplies at the retail level in Florida. Planning for this service is coordinated with the work of other agencies and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the records of supplies are kept current by this section.

## Regional Offices

The department maintains regional offices in Pensacola, Jacksonville, Tampa and Miami to provide liaison between the large metropolitan areas they serve and the main office in Tallahassee.

